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PLAN INCREASE IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

4,350,000,000 KILOWATT-HOURS IN 1951 -- Glas, No 1426, 24 Jan 50

The Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in electric power in Yugoslavia to 4,350,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1951, or four times as much as in 1939. According to these figures, the output of power per capita will increase from 72 kilowatt-hours in 1939 to 272 kilowatt-hours in 1951. The production of power in 1948 was 2 billion kilowatt-hours and in 1949 it was 2,200,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Moreover, 430 kilometers of 110-kilowatt power lines were produced in 1949. To date the following hydroelectric power plants are in operation: Mariborski Otok with 18,000 kilowatts, Bogatic with 8,000, and Vlasenica with 1,000 kilowatts. The following steam-electric power plants are also in operation: Bitolj with 10,000 kilowatts, Kostolac with 8,000, Madjari with 3,000, Cuprija with 2,500, and Kotor with 1,000 kilowatts. At the end of 1949, the steam-electric power plant at Veliki Kostolac began trial operation. On 29 November its first generator unit of 10,500 kilowatts began production.

The following steam-electric power plants have begun or are about to begin operation: Zrnovci, Mesici, Savica, Musovica Rijeka, Subotica, Zvezdan, Mostar, Zagreb, and Zenica.

The hydroelectric power plant at Vlasina-Vrta is one of the largest in Serbia. It will produce 190 million kilowatt-hours per year.

Lake Vlasina, which is 9 kilometers long and has an area of 62 square kilometers, will supply four power plants with water.

The hydroelectric power plants at Jablanica and at Rama on the Neretva River will supply Bosnia and Hercegovina as well as Dalmatia with power. The power plant at Jablanica will be large enough to contain a building 12 stories high and 50 meters long, and the water which will pass through the 2-kilometer-long tunnel, will have the force of 220 locomotives. The power plant will produce two-thirds as much power as the Dnjeprstroj Power Plant produced before the war.

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On the Drina River near Zvornik, a hydroelectric power plant is being built which will supply western Serbia, eastern Bosnia, and a part of the Vojvodina with power.

The hydroelectric power plants at Mavrovo and at Vrben combined will have 218,000 horsepower.

The hydroelectric power plant at Vinodol will produce 185 million kilowatt-hours per year. The power plant is being built underground, and the turbines will be located in a dugout in a hill. Its first generator unit will be in operation at the end of 1950.

The following steam-electric power plants are under construction: Kakanj, Kolubara, Sostanj, Lukavac, Kostolac, and Konjascina. Combined, they will produce 1,150,000 kilowatt-hours per year, which is equivalent to the output of prewar Yugoslavia.

The generator at Mariborski Otok, of Yugoslav manufacture, can operate 3,200 lathes or illuminate 100,000 homes.

In 1949 eight additional types of hydrogenerators were built by Yugoslav factories. The "Rade Koncar" Enterprise is constructing electric motors of 800 horsepower.

ELECTRIFICATION IN MACEDONIA ADVANCES -- Nova Makedonija, No 1573, 26 Jan 50

By the end of 1949 the Macedonian enterprises in Skoplje for building power lines and power plants constructed a power line with a rating of 110,000 volts. Over this power line, power of 35,000 volts is conveyed from Skoplje to Titov Veles, where it is transformed by 1,000-kilowatt transformers for municipal and industrial uses. This is the first power line in Macedonia of that particular voltage. It constitutes a section of the line which will lead to the hydroelectric power plant at Mavrovo. A 35,000-volt power line was also constructed recently between Tetovo and the "Radusa" Mine. Thus the mine will be able to acquire power from two sources, from the hydroelectric power plant at Tetovo and from Gorce Petrov.

During 1949 the Tetovo-Gostivar-Vrutok power line, with a capacity of 35,000 volts, was completed. This power line is very important because it has been carrying power to the site of the hydroelectric power plant at Mavrovo since August 1949, and in this way has been supplementing the insufficient amount of power acquired from the Diesel power plant in Vrutok.

The Skoplje-Tetovo power-line system is being built simultaneously with the "Zrnovci" Hydroelectric Power Plant, which will soon begin operation. In addition to the projects of the Five-Year Plan, the 35,000-volt Stip-Titov Veles power line is being built. A transformer station was constructed recently in Stip.

On 1 May the following power lines will be in operation: Krupiste-Stip, Krupiste to the mine at Zletovo, Krupiste-Kocane, and Kocane-Zrnovci. These power lines will be supplied with power from the steam-electric power plant at Zletovo, from Stip and Kocane, and from the "Zrnovci" hydroelectric power plant.

The Madjari-Kumanovo power line acquires its power from the Skoplje-Tetovo power line system and supplies Kumanovo with power. In 1950 also the "Lojane" mine will be supplied with power.

A total of 208 kilometers of power lines were put into operation in 1949 in Macedonia.

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BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA TO INCREASE ELECTRIC POWER -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 28, 1 Feb 50

The Jajce I and Jajce II hydroelectric power plants in Bosnia and Hercegovina, which together will produce about 400 million kilowatt-hours per year, are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1951. The Jajce I power plant alone will produce 240 million kilowatt-hours per year. The old hydroelectric power plant, on the falls of the Pliva River near the confluence of the Pliva and Vrbas rivers, produces only tens of millions of kilowatt-hours per year, but it was the only hydroelectric power plant in prewar Bosnia and Hercegovina. At present this obsolete power plant furnishes most of its power to the "Elektro Bosna" Electrochemical Enterprise.

In the very near future, Bosnia's third power plant, at Mesici, will begin operation. The hydroelectric power plant at Bogatoci, south of Sarajevo, was begun in 1947, and the hydroelectric power plant at Vlasenica, northeast of Sarajevo, began operation in 1949. The hydroelectric power plant at Mesici, which is four times as large as the power plant at Vlasenica, will have 4,400 horsepower and will produce about 20 million kilowatt-hours per year. This will be the first Yugoslav-built power plant with underground machinery installations.

The power plant is equipped with a 2,200-kilovolt-ampere generator, built by the "Rade Koncar" Enterprise; a 2,200-horsepower spiral Francis turbine from the "Litostroji" Enterprise, and a 47-meter pipe, which guides water into the turbine at a 67-degree angle, from the "Franc Leskosek" Enterprise. The rest of the hydroelectric equipment was manufactured by the Main Power Workshop in Stup near Sarajevo. The power plant at Mesici will be connected with the power plants at Bogatoci and Vlasenica and together with them will provide power for Sarajevo and the Central Bosnian industrial basin.

BEGIN WORK ON STEAM ELECTRIC POWER PLANT -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 11, 13 Jan 50

The "Neimar" Republic Construction Enterprise of Bosnia and Hercegovina in 1949 began the building of a large steam-electric power plant in Catici, which is near the coal mine at Kakanj. This is the second large steam-electric power plant to be built in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Another steam-electric power plant was started at the beginning of 1949 near Lukavac in the Tuzla coal basin. It will supply the entire basin with power. The concrete work on the power plant at Catici will continue through the winter. The power plant will use the rejected coal of the coal mine at Kakanj.

TO MAKE 2,500-KILOVOLT-AMPERE TRANSFORMERS -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 17, 20 Jan 50

Thus far the "Rade Koncar" Electrical Machine Factory in Zagreb has been serially constructing transformers of 1,000 kilovolt-amperes. In the very near future it will begin the production of 2,500-kilovolt-ampere transformers. The first transformer with the greater rating will begin operation soon in the new hydroelectric power plant at Mesici in Bosnia and Hercegovina. These transformers, which were constructed by engineers Velibor Ciglar and Branko Samra, have built-in Buchholz or gas protectors to prevent the transformers from catching fire. The first 2,500-kilovolt-ampere transformer has already been tested.

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WORK BEGINS ON PRILEP-BITOLJ POWER LINE -- Politika, No 13458, 26 Jan 50

Work on the 35,000-volt Prilep-Bitolj power line, which is 42 kilometers long, started in mid January 1950. The Titov Veles-Stip power line was completed recently. The power, which will go through the Prilep-Bitolj line, will be generated by the steam-electric power plant in Bitolj. Later on, the power will be provided by the "Sapuncica" Hydroelectric Power Plant, which is now under construction.

TO BUILD DAM ON NERETVA -- Slovenski Porcevalec, No 23, 27 Jan 50

A large dam will be constructed on the Neretva River near Jablanica during 1950. The dam will create an artificial lake over 30 square kilometers in area, which will flood the five villages, Prapraako, Ostrozac, Lisici, Rama, and Donje Selo. From these villages 304 families will have to be evacuated.

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